Interesting from Havana.

HE ENGLISH WEST INDIA PLEET PLACED AT THE
DISPOSAL OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL—INTERESTING
LETTER FROM ONE OF THE CREW OF THE JOHN G.

By private advices which we received yesterday from lavana, by the George Law, we learn the important fact hat the English Consul at that port had notified to the Aptain General that his government had placed at the disposal of the latter the whole of the West India fleet, o as to enable him to crush effectually any further fill-sustering attempts upon the island. The fleet was daily

xpected to arrive there.

The following letter from one of the crew of the John . White, at present a prisoner in the royal ja l of Ha ana, will be read with interest:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 17, 1855.

I take the opportunity of writing these few hurried nes to you. We have been taken prisoners by the papish authorities, from on board the American schooher John G. White, at Haracoa, on a charge of conveying grams to the islant of Guba. Although we knew of he tia cases being on board, you will credit me when I ay we were entirely ignorant of their contents. I wanterment that the the contents of the contents of the contents. nformed that the cases contained jewelry, and did not earn the actual fact until the Spanish authorities found

hem on board the schooner and opened them.

Our captain stated in his declaration that he knew nohing of what the cases contained, and Mr. Lacosta con-irmed the statement in his declaration. He was the ole owner of them, and shipped them, and the owner vessel were the men who engaged the freightdesurs. Meacham & Stowe, 92 South street, New York.

We think it very hard that innocent men should be seld prisoners in a dirty, damp cell, while the guilty are at large in the city of New York. We were imprisoned in the 25th of October, and have not yet had any trial, sor, in fact, do we know that we shall have one. The jovernment have selected two of their military officers o plead our case, which I think a very strange proceeding. It is lawyers, and not military advocates, that should be given us. We think our chance will be but mall in their bands if our government does not interede for us. The Spanish authorities look on an American risoner more like a dog than a human being. The inpanish prisoners have all the indulgence that can be setored to them, whilst we dare not cross the cell door, because we are Americans. I would not be believed year I to state to my government the way in which lessrs, Meacham & Stowe, 92 South street, New York ctorded to them, whilst we dare not created to them, whilst we dare not created to state to my government the way in which timerican prisoners are treated in this tofernal hole.

We are entirely innocent of the charge brought against as, and we trust that you will enforce our case on the attention of government. We look upon you as the only flective friend we can find in our difficulty. If we are left to the mercy of the Spanish officers who are to blead for us, the certain result will be a long and dreadal captivity. I suppress my name for obvious reasons.

The Sound Dues Question.

The Sound Dues Question.

[From Copenhagen Letter, Jan. 6.]

The American demonstration to exempt the ships of the United States from the payment of the Sound dues in future at kely to lead to more serious complications than was attrat anticipated. Fears are beginning to be falt in certain high quarters of Brother Jonathan's fulfilling his hreat of sending a squadron of ships of war to Elainore o convoy their merchant vessels through the Sound without paying the toll, and steps are being taken in a juiet manner to meet the emergency. Some guns of neavy calibre which have been lying unmounted for nany years on the ramparts of the citadel, have been aken to Elsinore, and mounted there, so as to command my ships passing the Sound, whilst the garrison has been increased by a couple of hundred artillerymen.

Looking at the question from the most impartial point of view, it is certainly difficult to understand low Mr. President Fierce makes out his case of the legality of the Sound dues, or how he expects to blace his flag on a better footing, from giving notice hat the treaty with Denmark is to stop and cease ifter the expiration of a twelvemonth. There is no ceason in existence why the United States should be nore exempt from the payment of the Sound dues han any European flag. According to the laws of autions, when the United States of America had gained their independence, and were admitted as a member of the great republic of sovereign States, they took apon themselves, as a metter of course, the advantages and disadvantages pertaining thereto—in other words, hey were not admitted in order to make new laws and mpose new theories on the older States, but were accomisedged on the tacit understanding that they were willing to take things as they found them, and not attentions.

When the treaty of the 26th April, 1826, between Denmark and the United States was great it we also allowed.

when the treaty of the 26th April, 1826, between Denmark and the United States, was signed, its object was not an acknowledgement of the legality of the Sound lues (for they had previously virtually acknowledged it by paying them without making any difficulty,) but to blace the American flag on the footing of "the most favored nations." This position they enjoy by virtue of the treaty, and on the expiration of the latter thay will ust be placed where they were previous to 1826. If the Americans intend to go further, and convey their

berself and those countries most directly interested in obtaining a relaxation from the payment of these onerous dues.

Various voices have been raised from time to time, chiefly in the German press, inveighing against the Sound dues as a restriction to the Baltic trade no longer to be tolerated; but those voices have never found a corresponding echo from the organ of any one German government. The last cry that was raised on the subject was during the revolutionary struggles in 1848-49; but though the great shipping Baltic ports—especially Dantzic, Stettin and Memei—tried all in their power to induce the Prussian government to take the matter in hand, the King thought it much more desirable to patch up matters with Denmark, and withdrew his troops from Holstein and Schewig, and told the deputation that "the time had not yet arrived."

If the American government push the affair to a crisis, and really send a strong squadron to convey their flag through the Sound without paying the dues—as they have threatened to do—it will be tantamount to a declaration of war; for, according to the regulations of the service at klainore, if any vessel in passing the Sound does not rainte the Danish flag by lowering her foretopsall—a most inconvenient and even dangerous mancaurve, by the way, in a smart head gale and tacking to windward in the marrow channel—and send a boat on shore with the hip's papers, a cannon ball is sent over the vessel, and if she then does not obey the signal, a second ball is fired into her, which seldom fails to succeed in making her bring up. If the American return the fire, that would amount to open warfare. It is, however, not likely that the Americans will push the matter to such extremities, even if they do send over their threatened aquadron. It is much more likely that when they find a difference between Demmark and their latest achievement, Japan, they will begin to negotiate, and perhaps purchase for a round sum the exemption of their flag from the furter payment of the Sound dues.

ment, Japan, they will begin to negotiato, and perhaps purchase for a round sum the exemption of their flag from the future payment of the Sound dues.

New York State Lunatic Asylum.
From the report of Dr. John P. Gray, Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, we gather the following statistics:

The whole number of persons treated during 1854 was \$35. Daily average under treatment, 444. Ordinary capacity of the bouse, 440. There were 450 patients in the institution on Nov. 30, 1844. Applications refused, 108; discharged to make room for recent cases, 51; total unprovided for, 189.

The average number of patients has been constantly above the capacity of the institution. The recoveries have averaged, the ratio of other years—42.06 per cent of the admissions,
The report contains many valuable suggestions, and from the obvious facts stated, shows the necessity of further and immediate provision for the insane of the State.

Of the whole number admitted, 398 were intemperate; 129 used tobacco, 194 were not members of any religious society, 18 had received an academy, and 299 a common school education; 12 could only read, and 41 had needucation at all.

Of the whole number, 265 were natives of New York, and 77 were born in foreign countries.

In regard to occupation, 74 were farmers, 20 farm laborers, 17 laborers, 11 merchants, 12 teachers, 7 school boys, 3 painters, 106 housekeepers, 60 engaged in house work, 12 school girls, 10 seamstreases, 4 millners.

The principal causes of derangement are thus set down—intemperance and vice, 45; vicious habits and indutgences, 29; popular errors, 12; puerperal, 14; domestic trouble, 30; change of life, 8; defective training, 11; grisf, 14; herealitary insanity, 15; business perplexities, 15; menstrual irregularities, 20; loss of alcep, 8; Ill realth, 21; excessive isbor, 8. We find that religious excitement made I mad, seduction another; want and decilitation, 5; disappointment in love, 1; opium eating, 2; remores, 3; and loss of property, 2.

The diseases were f

Hon. WILLAN H. MINN. Secretary of State, of Missis-alphi, died recently at Jackson. He was a prominent member of the State Convention in 1851, and a conspi-cuous leader of the 'Union' party of that day. In 1853 he was nominated for Secretary of State by the democra-tic convention, and elected by a large majority.

The Latest from Australia.

REVIEW OF THE MELBOURNE NARRETS.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 18, 154.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Small invoices of approped descriptions will sell at good profit over freights and charges; large lots of any descriptions should never be sent.

BEER.—Market completely overstocked; American will not sell.

BOOM AND SHOES.—Well assorted invoices for summer ware, of good quality, are in demand at 30 to 40 per cent over invoice; heavy boots are out of season and unsaleable.

BREAD.—Pilot and naveres

over invoice; heavy boots are out of season and unsaleable.

Burad.—Pilot and navy are slow of sale; we would not
advise shipments.

Building Matrhiala.—Lumber, planed, tongued and
grooved, is scarce and much wanted; first arrivals will
bring £25 per M. in bay. We think the large shipments
reported to be on the way will depress the market;
smaller quantities are better; joists, scantling and timber, when separate, will not command over £15 to £16.
House frames will not pay the treight. Bricks, £4 10s.
to £6 10s. Laths, clapboards and shingles are not
wanted. We would not advise shipments.

CANDES.—Stocks are light; sperm will command 2s.;
composition is. 3d. to is. 6d.

CLOTHING.—Our market is full of English and German,
which is selling at less than home took.

CLOCES.—Small shipments well assorted mantel clock,
will sell at about 50 per cent advance. The stock of
American coal is not used here, and will not
sell.

Condage.—Mantila asserted sizes is scarce, and in demand at £30 to £55 per ton.

Coal.—American coal is not used here, and will not
sell.

Durn Fauurs.—Market is well stocked. Apples at new-

mand at 230 to 250 per ton.

Coal.—American coal is not used here, and will not sell.

DEERO FRUITS.—Market is well stocked. Applies at present will not command over 5d. to 6½d.; peaches the same. We anticipate an advance during our summer.

DUCK.—American is scarce and wanted—now worth 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Shipments will do well.

FURNITURE.—Our market is overstocked with all descriptions. American is not realizing much more than home cost. Chairs are very difficult of sale.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is none now in first hands. The last serival was the Santoo's cargo, which sold at 7ds. a 72s. in store. Harall & Gallego will now command 72s. to 75s. Any large arrivals would depress the market. Calil has been arriving in considerable quantities, and selling at £25 to £28 per ton. Operators are very cautious.

Hors are dull of sale. American will not command over 1s. 3d.; English 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.

HARDWARE.—Axes and light picks are saleable at 25 to 50 per cent advance on invoice; shovels dull of sale at over 4 per cent. We note a sale of long handled at 25s. per dozen. We look for an advance on these articles, should receipts continue light.

OHS.—Of all kinds—Stocks light and in demand.

Ruck is very low in consequence of large arrivals. Patas, £10 a £14 per ton. Java, £5 a £10. No Carolina here.

OHMAN'S STORES.—Stocks large of oysters; peaches

RICE is very low in consequence of large arrivals. Patna, £10 a £14 per ton. Java, £8 a £10. No Carolina here.

OILMAN'S STORIS.—Stocks large of oysters; peaches fresh, and brandy do; lobsters in small stock; an advance may be expected in the summer for all these articles; pickles are very dull of sale at any price.

Sugas is very dull of sale. The Sydney Company advertise to sell superior No. 1, in lots of two tons and upwards, delivered on wharf here, at £31.

EPRITS have declined, and are exceedingly dull of sale. Brandy—United Vinyard, Hennessey & Martell's are selling at 9s per gallon. Otard will not sell.

Tonacco.—Stock on hand suitable for the market is small—34b. lump in small boxes well put up, will readily command 1s. 6d. in bond. Segars—none but genuine Havana will sell for the duty.

WOODEN WARE.—Pails, tubs and brooms, are scarce, especially the latter. Fresh arrivals will realize a handsome profit. Clothes pegs dull of sale. Matches are entirely superseded by the German, which are much superior to the American.

PROVISIONS.—The stocks are very small of hams and bacon—the former are held firmly at 9d. and 9½d., the latter at 6d. As the season is just approaching when they come more generally into use, we cannot but believe they will materially advance. We predict a handsome profit on first arrivals. Butter is very dull of sale; we quote 1s. for common, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. for prime Goshen, and 1s. 8d. for Rose Cork. No American cheese in market.

Exchance still rules at 5 per cent for bank 30 day bills on London—a decline, as anticipated.

Lightfrace—fas. 6d. per ton is the uniform rate.

Storace—1s. 6d. to 2s. in fire proof warehouses.

DRAYAGE—1s. 6d. to 2s. in fire proof warehouses.

DRAYAGE—1s. 6d. to 2s. in fire proof warehouses.

DRAYAGE—4s. 6d. per ton to business part of city.

ENGERS, WARFIELD, LORD & CO.

New Patents Issued.

New Patents Issued.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent
Office for the week ending Jan. 23, 1855, each bearing that date:— Wm. M. Bonwill, of Camden, Del., fer improvement in hernial trusses. William F. Shaw, of Boston, Mass., for improved gas

William F. Phaw, of Boston, Mass., for improved gas heater. Solomon G. Booth, of New York, N. Y., for improve-ment in rollers for corrugating sheet metal. George A. Brown, of Middleton, R. I., for hay making machine. Henry J. Branner, of Nazareth, Pa., for improved in-

Henry J. Braner, of Nazareth, Pa., for improved in-strument for cutting out stone.

Dexter H. Chamberlain and John Hartshorn, of Boston,
Mass., for improvement in rollers for curtains.
George R. Comstock, of Manheim, N. Y., for improve-ment in carriage seats.

George R. Comstock, of Manheim, N. Y., for improve-ment in carriages.

James Eccles, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in looms.

Henry A. Frost, of Worcester, Mass., for improvement in means of holding window blinds.

Louis Francis Groobl, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improved marquetry.

Michael Greenebaum, of Chicago, Ill., for improved hot air furrace.

Wm. H. Harn, of Carlisle, Pa., for improved mill for

Wm. H. Harn, of Carlisle, Pa., for improved mill for cutting and grinding vegetables.

Wm. Ives, of Buffalo, N. Y., for book brace.

Samuel G. Jones of Fitz sater Town, Pa., for improvement in lifting jacks.

Charles Mettam, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in rolling iron shutters.

Daniel Newton, of Southampton, Conn., for improvement in metal folding machines.

Horace W. Pesslee, of Malden Bridge, N. Y., for improvement in machines for washing paper stock. Patented in England, Sept. 20, 1864.

Albert W. Roberts, of Hartford, Conn., for improvement in fire engines

E. K. Root, of Hartford, Conn., for improved compound rifling machine.

Eloy Schmitz, of New York, N. Y., for improved apparatus for supplying furnaces with pulverized metal.

R. P. Benton, of Rochester, N. Y., for improvement in feeding morticing machines.

R. P. Benton, of Rochester, N. Y., for improvement in feeding morticing machines.

Isaac J. Cole. of Piermont, N. Y., for improved compound crow bar.

Abel W. Streeter, of Shelburne Falls, Mass., for improvement in fastening centre bits.

John Sutton, of New York, N. Y., for Improvement in the internation of New York, N. Y., for improvement in lanterns.

Henry Blakely, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in iron window blinds.

Geo. Cepeland, of Lewiston, Me., for improvement in looms.

Isaac Williams and Isaac W. Bausman, of Alleghany county, Pa., for improvement in cotton seed planters.

Samuel Husfman, of Charlestown, Ill., assignor to himself and Dennis O. Hare, of Washington, D. C., for improvement in repeating cannon.

Edmond Morris, of Burlington, N. J., for improvement in buckets for chain pumps.

Leopold and Jos. Thomas, of Allegheuy City, Pa., for match machine.

Jno. U. Wallis, of Danville, N. Y., for improvement in pacide wheels.

Geo. P. Wood, of Ulysses, N. Y., for improvement in oscillating engines.

Jno. M. Bull, of Sidney, Ohio, for improvement in hand

Geo. F. Wood, of Ulysses, N. Y., for improvement in hand calls for stairs.

Juo. M. Bull, of Sidney, Ohio, for improvement in hand rails for stairs.

Newell A. Prince, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improved fountain pen.

Designs.—Martin H. Crane, of Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor to Crane, Breed & Co., of same place, for design for metallic coffins.

N. S. Vedder, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to G. F. Filley, of St. Louis, Mo., for design for parlor open front stoves

stoves
N. S. Vedder & Ezra Ripley, of Troy, N. Y., assignors
to G. F. Filley, of St. Louis, Mo., for design for parlor ctoves, Conrad Harris & Paul W. Zeiner, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for design for coal stoves.

Benefit Societies-Their Duties at the Present Crists.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

There are a great many mechanics out of employ ment who, as your American correspondent said in the Herald of yesterday, do not attend Park meetings, or will not go for soup. Many of those men belong to benevolent or trade societies, and, I ask, would it would not be well, in the present hard times, if those societies would follow the example set by the Journeymen Iron Moulders' Society of New York, and pass a law to allow their members, who are out of work, a small weekly sum of money, say two or three dollars, the allowance to remain in force for two or three months, and to be prolonged if found necessary? In this way they would be affording seasonable relief to those who are associated with them, and they would have the satisfaction of knowing that they ware giving to those who were really out of work.

Let me ask, in what better way the funds of a society can be used than in keeping its members from starving? Could any purpose be more consistent with the benevolent onject of its foundation? If a member was sick in body he would be entitled to a weekly allowance; and what man is there, who is out of work and has a family to support, with a prospect of starvation before him, who is not sick, if not in body, at least at heart? I hope that this suggestion may fall under toe notice of officers and members of societies generally.

PRIZE FIGHT IN KENTUCKY FOR \$500.—We learn from saveral of the deep learn and the series of the series of the series of the deep large series and the series of the series of the deep large series and the series of societies generally. There are a great many mechanics out of employ

A MECHANIC AND SURSCRIBER.

PRIZE FIGHT IN KENTICKY FOR \$500.—We learn from several of the down town sporting men that a prise fight for a wager of \$500 took place on Forrest Hill, Ky., on Saturday evening last, between as man named Joshua Girtel, of this city, and an rrishman named Richard Meldonney, of Pittsburg. The bet was got up by some sporting gentlemen, the winner of the fight to receive the \$500. The whole affair was secretly done, and only a few persons witnessed the bloody conflict. The two men dressed for the fight entered the arena, and after forty seven rounds Meldonney came off victorious, his adversary, Girtel, crying enough. The vanquished party was dreadfully beaten, and should be recover he will carry through life some trightful marks, the result of an unnecessary and inhuman prise fight. Meldonney was also bully beaten. Both of the belligerents are being well cared for.—Cincinnati Gasette, Jan. 24.

Our North Carolina Correspondence-RALMON, N. C., Jan. 22, 1866.

The Know Nothings in North Carolina.
Your paper is gaining friends in our State daily, and
was quoted frequently last week in conversations and
cussions which occurred among a wast collection of russions which occurred among a vast collection of the likely and clever men, who met here from all collection of the State for some purpose from all collection of the State for some purpose from all control of the State council —nebedy how what. Some say the State council —nebedy how was in session, others that it was a of Know North.

The state of the White House in structing aratiroad hall I can learn the old North State Washington City. From all I can learn the old North State washing "up and hall I can learn the old North State washington city. From a little members of Conlace of power, and will elect anks.

The state of the State for some purpose was in session, others that it was a consider the expediency of council for the state of the state

Marine Affersi THE STEAMER RIVER BIRD, Captain J. W. Paul, intended

for the local trade of China, went on a trip yester-day. She proceeded about one mile onto the bar. River Bird is about 800 tons register. Stie casa the buoy at the bar to Fulton ferry in one hore forty minutes. Her agents here are A. A. Low & 🕰

ing are the names of the cabin passengers of the Ham-burg ship George Canning, Captain Jacobs, wrecked on her passage to Hamburg from this city:—Mr. C. C. Le-vin, Mr. Malmgreen, Mrs. Rutman and four children. There were also seventeen in the second cabin, whose names could not be furnished, making twenty-four passergers in all. The crew, with one exception, had been engaged at Hamburg for the voyage, and were probably

all natives of Europe.
The Stranship Nashville, Captain Berry, arrived yesterday from Charleston, in fifty-six hours, bringing us papers from that city in advance of the mail. Supposing at Sea.—The British schooner Albatress,

Capt. Viguers, bound from Jamaica for this port, which has been reported spoken in distress, succeeded in reaching Nassau, Bahamas, on the 26th ult. The Nassau Guardian, of the 27th ult. gives the following account of the

has been reported spoken in distress, succeeded in reaching Nassau, Bahamas, on the 26th ult. The Nassau Guardian, of the 27th ult. gives the following account of the sufferings of the crew and passengers:—

The schooner Albatross, of Kingston, Jamaica, Capt. Viguers, from Kingston, salied on the 29th October for New York, with pimento, collee, rum, hides, copper and apecie. She had also nine passengers, gentiems and ladies. After a tempestuous passage, when within a hundred miles of the Highlands, she experienced a severe hurricane from W. N. W., lost all her sails, and the vessel was driven on her beams ends, in which state she lay four hours. The captain, mate and crew finding it impossible to save themselves, were lashed to the rails, where they remained for three days, the passengers being fastened down below. The vessel was then got being fastened down below. The vessel was then got being fastened down the westler moderated down to a heavy gale, which lasted seven days. The passengers all this time had no nourishment but bread and water, which were passed down to them from the dees. Everything was washed from the deck and the crew were placed on short allowance. The vessel was making from four to five feet water in the hold. All the crew working at the pumps. The fourth night the vessel was going down by the head. They then threw the cargo overboard at one o'clock A. M. The crew were worn out and forced the male passengers to work, in order to save life, the ladies being in the water all the time nearly familed. Killed the goat, and fed on that. They were then within a hundred miles of Bermuda. The gale abated. On the ninth day fell in with the British schooner Port of Spain, bound to Halifax. It was then blowing a heavy gale of wind from E. N. E. The crew of the schooner manned their boats to take the passenger; but she still objecting, it was found necessory to remove her by force. She fainted on deck, and in this state was thrown into the bark's boat, a heavy sea running at the time. The name of the la

these shores about four years ago, in the brig Erie, when he was lashed to a spar for four days.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. NEW YORK AT CONSTANT! NOTICE.

(From the Glasgow Herald, Jan. S.)

Intelligence arrived here on Friday last of the arrival, at Constantinople, of the magnificent acrew aleams New York, of Glasgow, Captam Craig, on her voyage from Havre to the Crimea. She has performed the passage in twelve days and four hours; and, considerin that Havre is as far distant from the Bosphorus as is Southhampton, and that the cargo was unusually heavy, it mustbe regarded as among the most successful trips that has been made. The New York was built in autumn last by our townsmen, Mesers. Tod & Macgregor, and was about to be placed on the line between the Chydand New York, as a consort to the screw steamer Glazgow, when she was diverted from her intended route by being chartered by the Fronch government for the conveyance of warlike stores to the Crimea. As she has immense carrying power, the New York has taken out one of the largest cargoes of munitions of war which ever left a French port by steam. She was to discharge a portion of her cargo at Constantinople, and then proceed to the Crimea with the remaining and larger purion, where no doubt it has been long since successfully landed. By the present contract the New York remains in the service of the French government till the beginning of May. Offers for chartering the Glasgow, which is expected to arrive here from New York about the end of the present month, and which has also great carrying capacity, have been made both by our ewn and by the French government. We believe the owners are rather indisposed to let the ship be diverted from her present station; for, although the trade with the United States is unfortunately dull, they omsider that they are entitled, notwithstanding, to consult the inteher present station; for, although the trade with the United States is unfortunately dull, they consider that they are entitled, now that handing, to consult the interest and convenience of the Glasgow and New York merchants, who have so liberally patronised this line. Still, when the duty of maintaining and reinforcing the troops in the Crimes so loudly calls for the aid of every steamer, and when the remuneration will be ample, it is not unlikely that the Glasgow may pass for a time into the service of either the British or the Freene government. When the reasons are so thoroughly patriotic, our merchants will no doubt excuse a brief suspension of the traffic upon this ocean steam line.

We think it worth while to append the log of the New York from Havre to Constantinople.—

Dec. 7—1.45 P. M. discharged the pilot, and set on fall speed.

We think it worth while to append the log of the New fork from Havre to Constantinople.—

***sec. 7—1.45 P. M. discharged the pilot, and set on full speech.

**sec. 8—Wind, W.N. W.; distance run, 198 miles. Strong breezes; steaming only.

**9—Wind, W. to N.; distance run, 280 miles. Fresh breezes and westerly sea; latter part, square sails set.

**10—Wind, N.E.; distance run, 280 miles. Fresh breezes and cloudy; square sails set.

**11—Wind, N.E.; distance run, 280 miles. Fresh breezes and cloudy weather; square sails set; 3.30 P. M., off Cape St. Vincent, passed the screw steamship Charity, with British troops on board.

**12—Wind, N.E. and calm; distance run, 267 m les. Light airs and fine weather; square sails set occasionally.

**13—Wind, calm; distance run, 240 miles.

**14—Wind, calm to north; distance run, 250 miles.

**15—First part calm; latter part fresh gales.

**16—Wind, N. to N.N. W.; distance run, 250 miles.

**16—Wind, N. to N.N. W.; distance run, 252 miles.

**16—Wind, west; distance run, 256 miles. Light airs; square sail set occasionally.

**17—Wind, west; distance run, 185 miles. Light airs; square sail set occasionally.

**18—Wind, west; distance run, 185 miles. First, light breezes and dark hary weather; laid to off the entrance of the Curigo Channel from 8 P. M. till 4 A. M.; 11:30 A. M. passed the steamer Jura, bound west; abreast of Europa Castle 3 P. M.

**19—Wind, northeast by north; distance run, 295 miles. Abreast of Galipoli, 7:30 P. M.; Island of Marmona southwest by south; midnight, stopped the engine twenty miles west of Constantinople, the night being very dark and heavy; 6 A. M., a dense fog; 8 morning, in slowly; 10, off the harbor, in a dense fog atopped the engines.

**20—Histance run, 140 miles. Noon, the fog cleared away; 1 P. M., came to anchor in the harbor of Constantinople; a passage of 12 days 4 hours apparent time.

**Ture Dispriculty of the Buff Alo And Brant

THE DIFFICULTY OF THE BUFFALO AND BRANT FORD RAILROAD.—On Monday morning, as we are informed, the directors of this road residing at Brantferd procured a force of fifty men, and with a special train proceeded to Cayuga, thirty miles eastward, for the purpose of dispersing the Irish laborers who had form up the track at that point and spiked down the switches; on arriving, they found the opposing force too large for them, and they were obliged to beg permission to return to Brantford without having accomplished anything. We further learn that the Sherifs of Nisgara, Hamilton and Brant counties have been called upon to take the matter in hand, and with fifty of the Royal Canadian Rifte corps from Nisgara village were to go up to Cayuga yesterday. The tempestuous state of the weather, we presume, prevented their starting till last evening or this morning the intention is to arrest the rigiteaders, pay off the balance of the men, and discharge them from the employment of the company, for which purpose funds are now said to be furnished. The examination of the prisoners in constoly at Fort Eric commenced on Monday, and finished yesterday. John Gearn, the individual who shot Weimpel, was found guilty by a Coroner's jury of wilful murder; and Wm. Kearney, Thomas Onigley, Thos. Farrel, I'm, Brophy, Thos. Kearney, Dennis Heisy, John Brephy, or Smale Farrell, accessories before the fact. They were taken to Nisgara, and are fully committed on these charges. Since the above was put in type, we learn that fifty British soldiers of Fort Eric were added to the corps from Nisgara, making the Sheriff's force one hundred som, and that they left for Cayuga this morning. No particular difficulty is now apprehended in putting the road in running order to day, and securing the regular transit of trains.—Buffale Advertiser, Jen. 24.

Theatres and Exhibitions. PAUL JULIEN AMONG THE POOR.

Since his concert, Paul Julieu has been busy, in com-pany with his father as his agent, Mr. F. Thiese, in dis-tributing money and tickets for bread and coal amongst the poor in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards. the poor in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards. In one of his visits of benevolence, at Lindenmuller's, in Chatham street, the scene affected the young artist greatly, hundreds of persons, of all nationalities, were served with bread and soup. Here young Julien put down twenty dollars as his contribution; but his father could with difficulty get him to leave the place. He stood gazing at the suffering crowd with the greatest compassion, and at length exclaimed, from the fulness of his heart, "Oh, Father, would that we could make them all happy!" For two days he accompanied his them all happy!" For two days he accompanied his father and agent to the haunts of the most destitute, but on the third his father was constrained to leave him a home, partly in consequence of the boy's emotional na-ture, and partly in consequence of the severity of the ture, and partly in consequence of the severity of the storm. The proceeds of his concert for the benefit of the poor amounted to \$183 50. To this he himself contributed \$50, making the total sum \$533 50. All this he has distributed among the destitute in the several words above mentioned. He has yet a small balance on hand, and he has invited his brother artists, who are in need, to call and see him at his residence. We perceive 'nat to-night this excellent hearted boy gives a farewell cert at Niblo's, previous to his departure for the state of the second of the second

HROADWAY

THEATER — The grand opera of "Cinderella"

HROADWAY

seendant, if crowded house can prove the isstill in the A sill has always endeavored to please the fact. Hr. March bilshment, no matter what the expatrons of his esta ence his great success. This evening pense may be said a paper again in "Cinderella," by the new farce of the "Bona Fide Traveller."

of great stignation is an of great stignation is an of great stignation in a contraction.

which will be followed. By the new farce of the "Bona Fide Traveller."

Fide Traveller. The severing of great attraction is an nounced for this evening. The drama of the "Wreck Ashore," and the drama of the "Great attraction is an ounced for this evening. The will will appear in a favorite dance. The amusements "Il conclude with the romantic drama of "Kit Ceraon," "It. W. Derr, appearing in that character. As I wish to median is engaged for Monday evening.

Ninto's Gaiden. —I'aul Julien a fair reepre, entative of Paganini, gives his farewell benefit this evening. M'lle Martini D'Orney, Auguste Gockel, M. Sabatierand Sig. Eugenio Crouza, bartione, his first appearence in the United States, will assist him on the occasion. Those who can admire musical excellence will not fail to be present on an occasion when musical ability of the first order will contribute to their pleasure.

BURTON'S TREATMU.—The new American corseety in

an occasion when musical ability of the first order will contribute to their pleasure.

Burron's Theatre.—The new American corsedy in three acts, called "Our Set," is announced this evening for the fourth time. All the leading members of Burton's company appear in the cast. A great variety of music will be played by the orchestrs, and the extertainments will close with the satire called "Apolio in New York." A new three act play is in rehearsal

WALLACK's THEATRE.—The last representation of the new five act play entitled "Night and Morning" is anounced for this evening. It will be followed by the farce of "A Lady and Gentleman in a Peculiarly Perplexing Predicament." On Monday evening, Mr. Lester, who is good comedian and a great favorite, takes his benedit, when it is hoped his friends will remember him.

MKTROPOLITAN TREATRE.—Miss Mary Agres makes her METROPOLITAN TREATRE.—Miss Mary Agnes makes irst appearance this evening as Constance.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—This establishment is doing well.

J. R. Scott, C. W. Clarke, Hadaway and Miss Mestayor,
by their excellent dramatic talent, are drawing large audiences every day. For the afternoon the selections are
"Middy Ashore," Scott as Tom Cringle, and "Clart,"
with Hadaway, Clarke and Miss Mestayer. In the evening the "Adopted Child," and "Clari, the Maid of the
Mill."

Wood's Minstrals.—The hall of this company is crowded every evening. The programme of this evening consists of negro melodies and the burlesque of "Robert Make Airs."

Reckire's Secretaries.—The usual amusements of singing, instrumental solos, and the burles use of "Lacy of Lammermoor," are announced for this evening.

Hope Charge.—Donaldson's Ethiopian Opera Troupe are amusing their visiters with negro delineations and the burletts of the "Penny Postman."

Miss J. M. DAVENPORT is playing with great success in Richmond, Virginia.

Letter from One of the Unemployed.

Six .—I, the undersigned, Jos. Addison, am a young man of the highest respectability, and arrived in this country some three months ago, fully expecting upon my arrival to be able to procure a situation; in that I have been most unfortunate, and am, at present, reduced to the lowest circumstances, and it is through this that I have dared to address you. I am twenty fiv years of age, of the highest respectability, and on account of the commercial trade being so very bad, I have not been able to procure a situation, and, also, owing to the inattention of my friends in England I have been placed in my present condition. I am willing to accep any sort of a situation. My landlord, through my ina-bility to discharge his bill, has given me orders to leave, and unless some benevolent persons come forward and assist me I shall be obliged to take up my abode in the streets, which would soon, at this season of the year terminate my sufferings in death; and I can assure you

terminate my sufferings in death; and I can assure you what I have stated to you is perfectly true, and I would not on any account have troubled you had I not the means of liberally repaying any one who might assist me, say in one month or six weeks, as I have written, per last steamer, to my friends, showing them my present condition, and urging them to remit me my own without delay.

Not having the means of paying for an advertisement, and trueting to your generosity, I have dared to address you hoping you night insert a few lines in your valuable paper touching upon my present distress. I have had great experience in the dry goods business, and beg to enclose you a reference from one of the largest houses in London, England. I have not a friend is this country to whom I could appeal either for assistance or information. I am strictly temperate, and am glad to say that my conduct will bear investigation. I have not, at present, the moral courage to see you personally, and, therefore, am obliged to trouble you in writing; but if you should desire to see me I must endeavor to overcome that obstacle. Pardon me for the trouble given you, and I am, sir, your most obed't serv't,

JOS. ADDISON, Address Jos. Addre

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indianapolis Robbed—its Cashier absconded with \$50,000.—Changes of Classification.

(From the Louisville Journal, January 24.)

We published a paragraph yesterday from the Indianapolis Journal, which spoke of the mysterious disappearance of Frank May, the cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Indianapolis. It appears from the following that he has robbed the bank and left for parts unknown. Col May, the owner of the bank, is the uncle of Frank. We take the account from the Journal.

The very worst suspicions in regard to the affair at the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank have proved true. The doors of the vault being pried open and the safe hinges broken off, it was discovered that a clean sweep had been made. It is impossible, until a careful examination of the books is made, and until correspondents are heard from, to ascertain the sum stolen; but it is quite certain that between \$25,000 and \$50,000 were taken.

We understand that the cashier was seen on Saturday on the Bellefontains train by a gentleman of his acquaintance, whom be told that he was going to Cleveland. Every accessible point was informed by telegraph yearday, and to day a thousand policemen, in every quarter of the country, are endeavoring to recognize in every stranger the description given by the lightning of Frank May.

This young man had been esteemed by all who knew him as most exemplary, he was a member of the church and possessed an enviable position in society. For severall years he managed the business of his uncle. Col. Allen May, while agent for the State in New York, and has had many opportunities of taking twenty times the sum, which, in all probability, he has with him at this time.

in regard to this matter, Col. May issues the following

sum, which, in all probability, he has with him at this ime.

In regard to this matter, Col. May issues the following card—

To the Entertheology in the Farkens' and Manasics' lays at Indeatorous.—The Cashier of the Bank has left the Institution, taking with him all the available funds of the same. I suppose from the slight examination I have been able to make of the books of the bank, that the deposits do not exceed \$5,000. I hold myself personally responsible for the same, and will in a short time to arrange that they shall be fully paid. The bill-holders have the securities deposited with the Auditor, all of which are Louisians 6 per cent stocks, and the law makes me individually liable for any defect. I hope to be able, in a few days, to make arrangements for the redemption of the bills.

A runor that the brother of Frank May, who was cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Bensalaer, had also decamped with funds of that institution is untrue. That gentleman left Bensalaer some months since.

Owing to the injunction which has been granted against Louisians bonds, we understand a sais of \$2,000 in New York last week was quoted at 76 cents. The Board of Control accordingly reduced the value of those ladians free bank notes which are secured by those bonds. When bonds are asked of the State Auditor, where there are several kinds, the poorest is given; owing to this, nothing but Indians 5's can be obtained for bills on the Bank of Jamestown for some time—until 3,000 are cancelled; consequently this bank is also placed in the third class by the Board of Control.

Messrs, Editors—Owing to the depreciation in the value of thouse lands and the third class by the Board of Control have are deret that the following banks be changed from the second to the third class, the Board of Control have are deret that the following banks be changed from the second to the third class, and virginia 6's.

Pank of Covington, Covin. Farm & Mec's Bank, Ress. Bank of Renseelaer, Rens. Shawnes Bank, Attica Ill.hart Co. Bank, Gosh

An Eastinguage at Sma.—The Salem Register says that Captain Patterson, of the ship Magaolia, from Callso, reports that on the 7th of November, lat. 42 22, ion. 54 45, he experienced a severe shock from a submarine volcano, which caused the ship to appear as if running over a coral reef, and so great was the shock that those below at the time ran on deck, supposing the resect to have run ashore.

NINETY-SIXTH ANNIVENDARY OF THE BIRTH OF BORRET BURNS—ORLESHATION AT BROOKLYN—DIN-NER OF THE BURNS CLUB—SPEECIES, TOASTS, AC. &C.

The ninety-sixth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was celebrated on Thursday evening by the Burns Club, at the Union Hotel, Brooklyn, by an anniversary

The dining hall was appropriately decorated with the American, French and English flags, and the cross of St. Andrew. The company, numbering about forty gen tlemen of the club, sat down to dinner at seven o'clock

and did full justice to a most excellent repast gotten up by Mr. Hovey, the landlord of the "Union."

The President of the Club, Mr. John L. Baillie, occupied the chair, faced by Mr. D. L. Fraser, the Vice

President.

The dinner included all the delicacies of the season and the national dish, haggis, ("king of the pudding race,") occupied a conspicuous place.

After the removal of the cloth, the PRESIDENT rose and ave the first regular toast:-

The Day, and all who honor it.

The Passinery introduced, with a few eloquent remarks, the second toast. He depicted in glowing terms the genius of Burns, and gave—

The Memory of Robert Burns.

Mr. Chrimton, Jr., sung an appropriate soug:—

Blessings on the day

That brings us a' thegither,

To drink in usquebaugh

The land o' kills and heather.

And blessings on the night Set Scotia's heart a' throubbra', As in supreme delight She welcomed winsome Robin. But blessings on the land That mither like received That mither like received us, Took us by the hand And brither like believed us.

And brither like bettered.

As lang as ocean laves,
Or ocean breezes fan her,
Sae lang o'er ocean's wares
Exalt the spangled banner. The PRESIDENT gave the third regular sentiment:

The Prisident of the United States and the Queen of Great Britain.

Mr. Chisumon sung:—

Of all the airts the wind can blaw

Ideally love the West.

The Yield Prisident of the United States and the Queen of Great Britain.

Mr. Chisumon sung:—

Of all the airts the wind can blaw

Ideally love the West.

The Yield Prisident year the third regular sentiment, indreducing it as follows:—

Mr. Chisuman.—We frequently find in the course of our experience with this changeable world that the general opinion of that age about to pass sway, compared with the present, is, that in point of advancement, we are inferior. Strange as the deduction may appear, still prolong your discussions with these hoary headed gentlemen and you will find these even inest the seasons have undergone changes; that the frost and snow of winter, the freshening showers of spring, the ripening sunshine of aummer and the robbing winds of autumn, are not what they used to be. Yet we find the earth revolve with its wonted regularity, and perceive the sun rising in the eastern horizon, pursuing its course uninterrupted and disappearing in the west as of yore. Speak of manufactures, in vain to insist on the superior fabrics of to day, of each and every improvement—these veterans still heid their own opinion. So in like manner are we sons of Scotland, when transferred to a new soil, slow in acknowledging the activity and genits of a rose closely united to fourselves, but ching fondly to the idea nothing is grand save that emanating from our native land. To what are we to attribute this feeling? to love of country, it is the fond recollections of the spot where we were born, and ought we be childed for such feelings? No. They are such as ought beat in every virtuous besom. We are here assembled this night to spend a social hour, to enjoy ourselves to the fulled extent, to sing the songs of our bards, to give rent to our particular samples. The send of cakes, we are the recollections of the land which calls this man her son, permit me to wait your imaginat

Welcome R. Beebe, Esq.
Thursday evening the friends of ex-Judge Welcome R Beebe, Esq., convened at the Everett House, corner of Sexteenth street and Fourth avenue, for the purpose of presenting to the late City Judge a service of, plate of a most costly character, and got up in most magnificent style. At 9 o'clock the members of the judiciary, num-bering about fifty persons, sat down to a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion. On motion of Re-corder Smith, James R. Whiting was chosen chalrman. Ex Recorder Tallmadge was then called upon to make the presentation, which he did in a very feeling manner eulogizing the character of the lateCity Judge in a man-ner that he only could have done. The service of plate, consisting of fifteen pieces, and composed of a salver, a tea kettle. a coffee pot, trapet sugar dish, cream do, slop bowl, and fish knife and fork, each piece of plate constructed of solid silver, and chased in the most ar-tiate style, bore the inscription.—

HON, WELCOME R. BEERE. A Tribute to individual Worth by his friends in the City of New York. January, 1859.

January, 1855.

Judge Beebe, in reply, stated that never in the whole course of his life had such a bright period in his erast ence been made apparent to him. His judicial career had been tinged with many sorrows, but the present occasion, where his friends, without regard to party, as sembled together for the purpose of presenting a suitable testimonial of their respect for him, both as a man and a public officer, eclipsed all his former hardships and grievances, and made the present occasion one of the happiest that ever he had the good fortune to spend. Specches were then made by Ex Recorder Talmadge, Eccorder Smith, James R. Whiting, Mr. Parsons, Beymour Schell, Diott, and T. Sedgwick, and the Assistant District Attorney.

The company separated in good spirits about 11 o'clock.

The service of plate is valued at \$1,500.

The service of plate is valued at \$1,500.

Proposed New Liquon Law in Marke—The Maine papers contain a copy of a proposed new liquor law drawn up by Neal Dow, and laid before the special temperance Committee of that State. This hill is very stringent. For the first sale of liquor the penalty is a fine of \$50 and four months in jail, if the fine is not paid, two months additional, second conviction, \$50 and costs, and six months in jail, with three months additional if the fine is not paid on the third conviction, \$100 and costs, with one year in the State prison, with six months additional if the fine is not paid. In each case a bond of \$1,000 not to sell again for one year is to be given in default, four months additional imprisonment. No person is to be a manufacturer or common seller of spiritonus liquin, except as is provided by the statute, under penulty of \$200 fine and one year in the State prison for the first offence, to be increased to five years on third of ences, no action for the recovery of liquors illegally sold to be allowed, nor against any officer for seiting and destroying liquors when the warrant is issued by a competent court. Any person found interiorated to the distribute of the peace, to be sentenced to the House of correction for four months unless he discloses where he procured the liquor. Expressmen, railroad companies, and steamboat companies who convey liquor fliegally into the State, to be first offence, \$20 and coats for the second, and \$20 and coats with one month is jail for the shird.

Young America on Markhage.—Young America

Young America on Marriage.—Young America is getting entirely too "fast" even for "the plank road." If reins are not soon deviaged sufficient to check the steed, we know not what may happen to the nature of an explosion or collison. The latest illustration was reported at the Mayor's office yeaterlay morning. It appears that a boy, lo years of age, named Lewis Mount, has been arrested exercal times in Third ward, on the charge of bring one of the most disorderly of a gang of youths of the same age. This bad distinction he had earned by throwing stones at pedestrians, and various other freaks—fou to him, but anything else to others. The other day he was arrested for being not only disorderly, but decidedly drunk. He was taken before an Alberman, and, his years being taken into consideration, was committed to the house of refuge. On Monday afternoon, a girl about 15 years of age, came to the station house, in company of h a comman, and asked to see "ber husband." Who was her husband? "Lewis Mount." Her assertions were therefore, can have been married to Lewis Mount, no less than that she had been married to Lewis Mount, no less than eight mounts since, by father Lane, of the church at Broad and Catharine cirects. Whether any action will be taken to restore the hot husband to his loving spease its boy husband to his loving spease its large to be seen as the large of the church at Broad and Catharine cirects. Whether any action will be taken to restore the hot husband to his loving spease its large of the church at Broad and Catharine cirects. Young AMERICA ON MARRIAGE. Young America

Supreme Court—Circuit Before Hon. Judge Morris. BREACH OF CONTRACT.

William P. Purnizzve. William R. Brown. - This action brought against the defendant, a ship-builder, for failing to perform certain agreements made with Mr. Furniss by Brown, in November 1849. By the one agreement, Brown agreed to sell, for \$25,000, one half of the steamboat Rhode Island, and to fit her up to agreement, Brown agreed to sell, for \$25,000, one half of the ateamboat Rhode Island, and te fit her up in proper and seaworthy manner for the California trade. By a second agreement of the same date, Brown agreed to sell to the plaintil one half of a steamboat, that is course of building, called the New World, for the sum of \$30,000. The Rhode Island was sent to sea, and after being out a few days, was awanped. It is contended by Mr. Noyes and Mr. G. H. Striker, on the part of the plaintif, that her less was occasioned by the failure of the defendant in fitting her up in a skilful and workmanlike manner, and also that fraud was perpetrated by Receming the sell of the Rhode Island; that she was an old best and not worth more than half that amount, and that this Brown knew when he made the sals to Furniss. After the finishing of the New World, Brown refused to celiver her to Furniss and on the 9th of February, 1850, Mr. Furniss commence el a suit for her delivery to him, and placed her in the custody of the Sheriff on the local, New Waskeman, under the direction of Brown, "steamed up," under prebrace of trying her speed, and carried her of to California, putting the Deputy Sheriff and his party ashore at Staten Island, but not, it seems, without the use of physical force. Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Peabedy appear for the defence, and deny that the Rhode Island was improperly fitted up, and that she was made as strong as such a best could be made for ocean navigation. The New World, it was contended, never was sold to Mr. Furniss; therefore Mr. Brown had a right to de with her as he chose. The case will be resumed this morning.

Jan. 26. - Judge Clerke will sit at chambers during the mouth of February, commenting at 10 o'clock A. M. He will first attend to exparte orders and motions. He will then on each day hold a special term for any con will then on each day hold a special term for any con-tested applications not likely to occupy more than helf an hour. When, after the hearing of such application is commenced, it shall be discovered that they will occupy a longer time, they will be at once, and in every in-tance, transferred to the Saturday motion calendar, with costs in the discretion of the Judge During February, con-tested motions at chambers should be noticed for it o'clock A. M., and orders to show cause made returnable at the same hour. By order of Justice Clerks. RICHAID B. CONNOLLY, Clerk. ASSIGNMENT OF COURTS AND JURIOUS BY THE OUT OF

ASSIGNMENT OF COURTS AND JURGES IN THE 1st Monday of Feb., Judges

Elwards, Roomevelt, Circuits.
Roosevelt, Edwards and Clerke.
Mitchell and Clerke.
Morris.
Roosevelt and Clerke.
Mitchell. 1st Monday of Feb , March,

2d "Fept., "Mitchell.

1st "Oct. "Edwards and Roosevelt.
"Nov., "Morris.
"Dec., "Roosevelt.
"Be., "Roosevelt.
"Where two Judges are to hold the circuit at the many time, the one last named will take up the calendar, beginning with the last three hundred causes, and ose-time with those causes and such as may be added to the calendar afterwards. In such cases, double the usual number of jurors will be summoned, unless the business of the Oyer and Terminer shall prevent the attendance of more than one Judge at the circuit. more than one Judge at the circuit.

Ower and Ternsher.

At the same time with the Circuits, in the months

April and October.

heid special term for any exparte business, and for such litigated business as he shall expressly permit.

Yeb. ...by Judge Clerke. Aug. ...by Judge Clerke. March. ... Morris. Sept. ... Clerke. April. ... Edwards. October ... Mitchell. May. Rossevelt. Nov. ... Mitchell. May. Rossevelt. Nov. ... Mitchell. June. ... Edwards. Dec. Morris. July. Morris.

All issues of fact already joined and triable in the city of New York, will be noticed to the clerk, and put on the calendar for the ensuing January circuit.

During the first week of that circuit, motions to correct the calendar may be made.

After that week, he calendar will remain unchanged, and continue the calendar where the immediately preceding circuit in the cause on it shall be tried; each circuit until all the causes on it shall be tried; each circuit units of the calendar where the immediately preceding circuit uniess otherwise specially ordered.

No cause will be set down for a particular day at a circuit, uniess where a specially ordered.

No cause will be set down for a particular day at a circuit, uniess where specially ordered.

If the trial of a cause shall not be moved by either party, when called in its order on the circuit calendar, it will go to the foot of the calendar, and not be called again until it shall be reached in that place.

All new issues will be noticed for the first day of the next circuit, after the same shall be jouned, and be put in their order at the foot of the permanent calendar.

After the first week of each circuit, (during which, motions to correct the calendar may be made.) the calendar, and in continuation of the permanent calendar, and so on, from court to court, until the end of the year.

These regulations do not affect the question of noticing the causes for trial to the opposite party, from court to court, as the statute may require.

Neccial Circuit Calendar.

At any circuit, until further orders, any causes belonging to either of the two following classes, may be placed on a specia

At any circuit, until turther to the two following classes, may be placed on a special circuit calendar, unless the trial is likely to occupy more than one hour—

Lat. Where the action is on contract, and the answer merely denies the allegations in the complaint, without setting up any new matter.

Ind. Where the action is on contract, and new matter is set up in the answer, and there shall be reason to believe that the defence is made only for the purpose of delay.

To entitle the cause to be placed on such estendar, the

plaintiff a attorney must give notice four days before any Morday in the circuit, that he will move on such Monday have the cause placed on such calendar; and the motion will be heard on such Monday, and if granted, the cause may be heard on the following Friday. If the motion be founded on the belief that the defence is for delay, affidavits must be served at the time of notice.

is for delay, affidavits must be served at the time of notice.

The plaintiff's attorney must also deliver to the clerk of the circuit, a like notice also, four days before such Friday, containing also the number of the cause on the general circuit calendar.

The same motion may be made on any day before the judge at chambers, on notice of four days.

If the cause shall actually occupy more than one hour on the trial, the trial may be suspended at the discretion of the court, and the cause be put down at the foot of the calendar.

Buperfor Court.

Before Chief Justice Onkley.

LIABLITY OF A CONTRACTOR.

Jan. 25.—William II. Hatch vs. William Told and others.—This was an action brought against the defendants as common carriers to recover the value of several barrels of lime. It appears that the defendants undertook to convey the lime in a lighter from the East river to Trentieth street. North river, and that while the lighter was lying at the whart the lime took fire and all was destroyed. The value of the property was estimated at \$200.

The Chief Justice briefly addressed the Jury, saying that the old law which made common carriers responsible for property entrusted to their care was enacted in consequence of the repeated depredations that were made, and the supposed collusion between carriers and public maranders. They were, therefore, held responsible for the safe delivery of goods, except in cases where, in times of war, they were attacked by "the King's enemies." The law still holds carriers responsible for the safe delivery of property entrusted to their care, except in cases of special contract, or where the elements prevail against due presention.

The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed, with interest.

Most Horsible. And Distribution Tragging in low ... A most thrilling and awful traggedy occurred in the vicinity of Cascade on Friday night. Robert McGinty, residing some two miles this side of Cascade, went to the house of his father in law, Mr. Cark, residing a short distance beyond Cascade, and commenced an acasisty on his wife, who has gone there to escape his ill treatment, when the father of Mrs. McGinty interfered by drawing a plato from his picket and informing McGinty that he would shoot him if he did not desix. McGinty seried a fairon and knocket the old mandown, took the pistol from him and shot him. During the time that the resonance was going on between McGintry and Clark, the wife comped to a neighbor's house, but fearing pursuit from her demon husband, she left the house and went into the wooks, and there secreted herself. McGintry followed to the house where the wife had retreated, and not finding her there, aware he would shoot the woman of the house if she did not show him the place of conceasion to this wife. The woman, alarmed for her safety, informed McGintry the direction the wife had taken. Best on blood, he pursued and found her conceased in the busbes, and, horritile to relist, cut her head seariy of. He then want to his own house, and placing the murale of the pistol moder his chis, discharged it, the bail passing out of his right cheek. Finding this effort to destroy life ineffectual, he discharging three bails into his abdonnen and them attempted to sever his windpips by drawing a tarife arceable the residence, in bed and still alive, by some new from Cascade in pursuit of him. As they entered he house he pulled the clothese over his need. They placed him is a wagon and started for Cascade, but be feet they reached there life had left the carcase of this coperate wretch. McGinty and his wife are both dead, and it is devultial whether Clark will survive. McGinty is the same desperado who a short time signe bit amenines of the lower never been called upon hefore to record each a horrib MOST HORSIBLE AND DISTRIBUTING TRACKET IN